

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-referenced application are respectfully requested. Claims 24-25 and 28-29 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer to the underlying subject matter. Claims 1, 2, 11, 21, and 31 are amended. Claims 1-23, 26-27, and 30-44 are pending in the application.

It is believed the foregoing amendments overcome all claim objections.

An Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) is filed concurrently identifying documents that were cited in a European Search Report for a corresponding European Application (Note USP 5,881,243 was cited in an IDS filed June 2, 2004 and considered December 4, 2007). Since the IDS is filed concurrently with the filing of an RCE, no fee or certification is required.

As indicated in the Interview Summary *supra*, Application acknowledges with appreciation that the outstanding rejection under 35 USC §103 has been overcome.

In view of the above, it is believed this application is in condition for allowance, and such a Notice is respectfully solicited.

To the extent necessary, Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including any missing or insufficient fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.17(a), to Deposit Account No. 50-1130, under Order No. 10-009, and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attached: Exhibit A

Amendment filed November 3, 2009
Appln. No. 10/790,204
Page 13

Digital cross connect system

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **digital cross-connect system** (DCS or DXC) is a piece of circuit-switched network equipment, used in telecommunications networks, that allows lower-level TDM bit streams, such as DS0 bit streams, to be rearranged and interconnected among higher-level TDM signals, such as DS1 bit streams. DCS units are available that operate on both older T-carrier/E-carrier bit streams, as well as newer SONET/SDH bit streams.

DCS devices can be used for "grooming" telecommunications traffic, switching traffic from one circuit to another in the event of a network failure, supporting automated provisioning, and other applications. Having a DCS in a circuit-switched network provides important flexibility that can otherwise only be obtained at higher cost using manual "DSX" cross-connect patch panels.

It is important to realize that while DCS devices "switch" traffic, they are *not* packet switches—they switch *circuits*, not packets, and the circuit arrangements they are used to manage tend to persist over very long time spans, typically months or longer, as compared to packet switches, which can route every packet differently, and operate on micro- or millisecond time spans.


DCS units are also sometimes colloquially called "DACs" units, after a proprietary brand name of DCS units created and sold by AT&T's Western Electric division, now Alcatel-Lucent. *Not to be mistaken for Digital Access Carrier System, a British pair gain system also using the acronym **DACS**'.*

Modern digital access and cross-connect systems are not limited to the T-carrier system, and may accommodate high data rates such as those of SONET.

See also

- Optical cross-connect

References

-  *This article incorporates public domain material from the General Services Administration document "Federal Standard 1037C".*
- Cisco Technical Glossary

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Categories: Network architecture | Telecommunications equipment | Digital systems | Telecommunications stubs

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